### THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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In Kentucky a man may take several human lives and yet retain his reputation as a gentleman, but the occurrence of Wednesday reminds one that Judge Lynch holds the court of last resort for horse-thieves in the State of thoroughbreds.

WHEN it is recalled that the Cordage Trust has undertaken to control the output and make the price of all sorts of binding twine, the multitude which will wear crape over its disaster will not constitute any considerable part of the people.

THE news from Cuba is singularly vague and contradictory, but it looks very much as if a rising of formidable proportions were imminent. The island. is ripe for revolution, and it will bardly be possible for Spain to hold it much longer. Eventually Cuba will become a part of the United States.

THE announcement that several hundred salaried employes will soon be discharged by the managers of the world's fair will be welcome news to the bond and stockholders. If they are to get back any considerable part of what they have subscribed there must be a sweeping reduction in the present heavy expenditures.

THE New York World feels badly because Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, remarked that "men who were for freedom in the late war are more likely to be better guides for this country's progress than men who fought for slavery." Still, many people will dare to insist that the Massachusetts Senator stated a legitimate conclusion in very concise language.

A NEWSPAPER printed in the city noted for men who pose as reformers is led to remark that those men whose wellfilled purses always open to the cause of tariff reform in Massachusetts, show no sign of enthusiasm over the latest genuine Democratic proposition of an income tax. Their foreign-made clothes will be no cheaper with an income tax, but will be cheapened by as much as the tariff is reformed.

THERE is another great exposition going on besides the one at Chicago. It is open all day and night every day in the week, free of charge. In it the finest music may be heard, that of singing birds, purling brooks and the murmuring branches of trees. The most interesting and wonderful sights are to be seen on every hand as every living thing in the plant world becomes informed with the active principle of life and responds to newly awakened energies. Beautiful flowers are to be had for the picking, and unnumbered trees are laden with sweet-smelling blossoms which will only disappear to give place to sweet-tasting fruits. God's exposition is now open, and it is not closed on

It was stated in yesterday's issue that Illinois would put ten thousand Grand Army men into the national column. which, on the Tuesday of encampment week, will march through the streets of Indianapolis. The officers of the Department of Illinois really promised to put twenty thousand men into that notable column. They have divided the State into districts, and each official is at work to stimulate the posts to show what the Grand Army of Illinois can do. Indiana's membership is not so large as that of Illinois, but the Grand Army leaders in this State should see to it that the line of the Hoosier State shall be as long as that of its larger neighbor. Ohio will send a column of thousands, so that the three great soldier States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio may be counted on for fifty thousand men in the line of March, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1893.

WITH all that has been said of the various "congresses" to be held in connection with the world's fair, or rather as a part of the "congress auxiliary," some misunderstanding seems to exist as to the part to be taken by women. During the six months of the fair something like 150 congresses will be held, in which all phases of social, religious, scientific and political thought and progress are likely to come up for discussion by specialists in the several lines of investigation and study. The greater number of these relate to matters wherein men have the precedence, and are under the management of men, but in many of them women distinguished in special lines of work have been asked to take part. The distinctive woman's congress, howon May 15. under formal auspices of | almost forgotten poem entitled "The | ed around Mrs. Palmer, and | "sasey"-at long range-as any of their | When Mr. Smith eat down the gentleman | made of it is in embroidery.

really at the call and through the efforts of the National and International Councils of Women and the Federation of Women's Clubs. The purpose of this congress of representative women, as announced in the prospectus, is "intended to afford a proper and convenient opportunity for presenting the progress of women, in all lands and in all departments of human progress, more fully than there would be opportunity to do in the other departments of the world's congress work. In this congress all organizations of women, of whatever name or object, and all distinguished women, whether they belong to any particular organization or not, will meet on absolutely equal terms for the advancement of the common interests of women everywhere." Nearly all organizations of women, in all parts of the world, have responded to the invitations extended and will send representatives. It will be a notable gathering and will mark the progress of modern women in education, temperance, social and moral reform, in science, music and all other departments of work as there has been no opportunity for doing beretofore. It will be a triumphant celebration of the "woman's century."

### WHY PORK IS HIGH IN PRICE.

Under this caption the New York Sun discusses at considerable length the present condition of the pork market and the causes which, in its opinion, have brought it about. The fact that only twice in twenty years have hog products reached present prices indicates the operation of some unusual cause. The common theory in the West is that a short corn crop makes highpriced pork, and obviously there is a connection between the two. Hogs are mainly corn in another shape, and the price of the animated article must depend largely on the supply of the inanimate. It is plain, though, that other things might cause high-priced pork, as, for example, the general prevalence of hog cholera, a great diminution in the number of breeding animals, or a general disposition on the part of farmers to engage in some other industry.

The Sun thinks that the present high price of pork is owing to the fact that for some years past hog-raising has not kept pace with the increase of population. In other words, pig-eaters have thereased in number far more rapidly than pigs. But, if this is so, there must be a cause for it, and the Sun thinks it lies in the fact that the production of corn has not kept pace with the increase of population, which is another way of saying that hogs are corn. The following table is given, showing at different periods the relation of acres of corn to the number of hogs, and how the price advances or declines as the number to

each 100 people diminishes or increases: Acres corn No. swine No. wine export te 100 to 100 people. acrescorn. 12.1 cents 8.6 cents 7.4 cents 10.3 cents

This shows that the hog crop keeps side by side with the corn crop, and it shows, further, that the corn acreage in proportion to population is no greater now than it was in 1870. The Sun argues that as the corn-growing area has reached its maximum there is not likely to be any material increase in the corn crop hereafter, and consequently no material increase in the hog crop, or at least that the increase cannot keep pace with the increase of population. It says: By the middle of the ninth decade the corn-growing areas had been very fully occupied, and, except in Kansas and Nebrasks, there has been, since 1885, no considerable extension of corn culture in any of the States producing nearly or quite all the commercial supply of both corn and swine, the area in the other surplus corn States having diminished in the degrees shown in the following table, where is also

	1885.	1892.	1885.	1893.
	Acres	Acres	Number	Number
	of corn.	of corn.	of swine.	of swine.
Ohio	3,017,000	2,852,000	2,467,000	2,424,000
Indiana	3,721,000	3,527,000	2,801,000	2,017,000
Illinois	8,559,000	6,310,000	4,091,000	3,720,000
Missouri	€,296,000	5,595,000	4,710,000	4,076,000
lowa	7,550,000	7,074,000	4,801,000	6,182,000
Kansas	4,885,000	5,952,000	2,209,000	2,445,000
Nebraska	3,526,000	5,573,000	1,679,000	2,199,000

Totals....37,554,000 36,793,000 22,258,000 23,063,000 Although in the last seven years the corn area has shown some expansion in Kansas and Nebraska, it has steadily declined in the other great producing States, and even in Kansas the maximum was reached in 1889 at an aggregate of 1,000,000 acres greater than the acreage of 1892; hence Nebraska is the only one of the great swine-producing States where the corn area is not less-

It is undoubtedly true that cheap pork depends upon the corn and hog crop keeping pace with the increase of population, but we think the Sun errs in assuming that the maximum acreage of corn has been reached. It is true there are no more corn States to be taken into the Union, but there is an immense acreage of corn land in all the Western States which has not yet been brought under cultivation. It is also true that corn culture is extending in the Southern States, and the indications are they will produce a much greater amount of corn hereafter than they have heretofore. The Journal believes there is an abundance of land available for corn culture to produce all the corn and feed all the hogs that may be necessary, and that the supply of both commodities will, as a general rule, be equal to the demand. The present high price of pork is due to other causes than the decrease of corn

### THE FIRST AMERICAN POEM.

The present year has been prolific of Columbian literature. Lives of Columbus, sketches of his character and accounts of his voyages and travels have been published in surprising numbers. The subject has been done, redone and almost overdone in prose and verse. The poets, at least the versifiers and rhymesters, have contributed their full share, and the great mariner has been exploited in all forms of poetry from the brief sonnet to bulky epic, and in every varying grade of good, bad and indif-

Amid this deluge of Columbian poetry nothing has been written equal to a Columbian poem first published more ever, is that will convene the once celebrated but now rare and They, too, wept. They crowd-

the women's board of fair managers, but | Vision of Columbus," by Joel Barlow. | The author was one of the most noted Americans of his day and rendered important services to the country in various public capacities. Nor was his fame confined to this country. He was almost as well known in England and France as he was in America, and numbered among his friends many of the foremost men in Europe. Barlow had a wonderfully varied and picturesque career, a mere outline of which would exceed the limits of this article. In addition to other claims to historic renown, he fairly deserves to be called the father of American literature, for he was the first American to publish purely imaginative work of real literary merit. "The Vision of Columbus." or. as it was called in the second edition. "The Columbiad," is an epic poem of which it has been said: "It abounds in beautiful passages, but is overburdened with political and philosophical disquisitions, and disfigured by singularities of expression." Its faults were those of the times. Barlow was an ardent republican and one of the most vigorous political controversialists of that controversial period. It was most natural that his political views should find some expression in a poem on the discovery of America. Yet the poem contains some fine passages and

shows a high order of imagination. The first edition of "The Columbiad," called "The Vision of Columbus," was published at Philadelphia in 1787. This edition is rare. The writer of this article never saw but one copy of it. It was brought out in good form, making a large quarto volume, illustrated with a number of full page wood engravings. The work was published by subscription, and among the list of subscribers were the King of France, who took twenty-five copies; George Washington, twenty copies; General La Fayette, ten copies, etc. The second edition, published in 1807, as "The Columbiad," was dedicated to Robert Fulton, an intimate friend of the author's and famous as the inventor of the steamboat. Fulton, who was a person of artistic tastes, designated the subjects for the illustrations and had the engravings executed at his own expense. The poem opens

I sing the mariner who first unfurled An Eastern banner oe'r the Western world, And taught mankind where future empires lay In these fair confines of descending day; Who swayed a moment, with vicarious power, beria's scepter on the new-found shore, Then saw the paths his virtuous steps had trod Pursued by avarice and defiled with blood. The tribes he fostered with paternal toil, Snatched from his hand and slaughtered for their

spoil; Slaves, kings, adventurers, envious of his name Enjoyed his labors and purioin'd his fame, And gave the Viceroy, from his high seat harl'd, Chains for a crown, a prison for a world. Long overwhelmed in woes, and sickening there, He met the slow, still march of black despair. Sought the last refuge from his hopeless doom, And wished from thankless men a peaceful

Till vision'd ages opening on his eyes, Cheer'd his sad soul and bade new nations rise; He saw the Atlantic heaven with light o'ercast, And Freedom crown his glorious work at last.

No recent Columbian poet has equaled this. The poem goes on to describe the discovery of America, Spanish rule, the conquest of Mexico, landing of the Pilgrim fathers, the revolutionary war, Indian wars, etc. Columbus, as an ideal figure, moves through it all, it being granted him to see, in a series of visions, the great results that were to follow his discovery. At last he is buried, and, after his death, is crowned with tardy honors. The last engraving, entitled "The Final Resignation of Columbus," shows him the object of universal respect and honor. The closing lines are as follows:

Here then said Hesper, with a blissful smile, Behold the fruits of thy long years of toil. To you bright borders of Atlantic day Thy swelling pinions led the trackless way, And taught mankind such useful deeds to dare. To trace new seas and happy nations rear, full, by fraternal hands their sails unfurled, Have waved at last in union o'er the world. Then let thy steadfast soul no more complain Of dangers brav'd and griefs endured in vain, Of courts insidious, envy's poison'd stings, Tue loss of empire and the frown of kings; While these broad views thy better thoughts com

To spurp the malice of insulting foes; And all the joys descending ages gain, Repay thy labors and remove thy pain.

The poem is intensely patriotic, and seems inspired with the very gift of

## THE TEARFUL LADY MANAGERS.

As was announced by telegraph, and as Chicago papers related at much length, Mrs. Potter Palmer and the rest of the "lady managers" had a very unpleasant quarter of an hour among themselves the other day. Perhaps it was more than that brief space of time, but there is no question as to the unpleasantness. The ladies, in fact, bad a quarrel, a row-if they had not been "ladies" it might have been called a brawl. They were not like Tennyson's husband and wife who fell out, they knew not why. The ladies knew exactly why. It was all a matter of precedence, and social prominence, and riding with a duchess, with all that such riding involved. Some of the members of the board had not only been unable to ride with the duchess, but they had not even been introduced to her. They felt that their dignity and importance as lady managers had not been properly recognized, and while they might overlook a single instance of neglect they felt that other duchesses and other dignitaries might come, and that they, the members of the board, might be ignored on each and every occasion. In short, there was a rebellion against Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Logan and a few others who were charged with appropriating all the honors. Just what they proposed to do in the way of remedying the outrage they complained of is not clear, but at least they were determined not to submit tamely. They reckoned without their host, or, to be more exact, their lady president, Mrs. Palmer. That wise and discreet person had been warned and was ready for them. She made them a diplomatic speech. She regretted the disagreement; she explained all the circumstances and proved that they were themselves responsible for any flaws in the proceedings; she appealed to their pride; she warned them that people would talk about them dreadfully if they did not stop hairpulling (the hair-pulling was figurative, of course), and slandering each other, and then she tearfully confessed herself humiliated by their conduct and threatened to resign if they couldn't behave. than a hundred years ago. We refer to | The speech and the tears won them.

as they mopped their eyes with their handkerchiefs they assured her that she was their first and only true love among women, and that they would cleave unto her only. Sobs interrupted their words, but their loyalty was unmistakable. They would do just as Mrs. Palmer wished, and they never, never had wanted anything else. was a lachrymose exhibition in which all took part; all, that is to say, except Phœ be Couzins, who sat grim and sardonic in the background, the Mephistopheles who had instigated the rebellion in the beginning. Phobe declined to be reconciled, but in the face of her weeping sisters she could not push her fell purposes. The women had fallen out, but, like Tennyson's quarrelsome couple, they "kissed again with tears" and all was well.

Frivolous and short-sighted editors comment flippantly on this episode and argue that the display of emotion proves that women are unsuited to public work and to participation in public meetings. Their argument is not good, and shows merely that the writers are behind the times and have not adapted themselves to new conditions. The lady managers quarreled, to be sure, but the "gentlemen" managers have done the same time and again since the fair was under way, else reports are slanderous. The men did not weep; they swore openly or under their breath; their raised their voices and talked rudely; they called each other names; they gesticulated wildly, and, unless they behaved very differently from other men, the more emotional among them invited each other, by conduct, if not by word, to a round of fisticuffs. Moreover, though peace, apparently, conquered, it was but an armed neutrality. They shed no tears nor did they kiss each other, and it is not certain that they love each other in the least. Because women's methods of conducting business are not the masculine methods, why gibe at them? If tears are effectual in accomplishing a point, and they seem to be so, why not encourage tears? Tears may not be parliamentary, possibly because the men who made parliamentary laws did not know enough to take them into account. The rules of the future, revised by women, will undoubtedly consider them as an important element.

# AN UNFOUNDED AND MISLEADING ANEC-

In his lecture on Abraham Lincoln, in this city, Colonel Ingersoll appears to have omitted the more open assertion of the New York delivery to the effect that Mr. Lincoln was not a believer in Christianity, but contented himself with a story to the effect that when he read the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet, a member remarked that it would be well to insert some allusion to the Supreme Being, whereat Mr. Lincoln remarked, "Put it in; it can't do any harm." This may do for an anecdote, which need not be true and is not history. The Emancipation Proclamation was written out in full and read to the Cabinet as it was issued. The words, "I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God," were the words of Abraham Lincoln. When Mr. Lincoln called his Cabinet to consider the wording of the proclamation, one of its members, Secretary Welles, made a record in his diary of what occurred on that occasion. Among other things which Mr. Lincoln said, the following is recorded by Mr. Welles:

I have made a vow-a covenant-that if God should give us victory in battle I would consider it an indication of divine will, and that it would be our duty to move forward to emancipation. You may think it strange that I have thus submitted matters when the way was not clear to my mind as to what I ought to do. God bas decided the question in favor of the slaves.

The fact that Mr. Lincoln was a believer in the Christian religion and profoundly believed in a Providence who rules the moral world, does not rely upon the last sentence in the Emancipation Proclamation alone for proof. He rarely made an address during that eventful period in which he did not express dependence on and faith in "Almighty God." In an address to his townsmen, when he left for Washington to take up his work as President, Mr. Lincoln said:

I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine aid which sustained Washington, and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance and support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain.

Mr. Lincoln's first message to Congress closed with these words: And having chosen our course, without

guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God and go forward without

fear and with manly hearts. Every subsequent message contained expressions of Mr. Lincoln's abiding faith in the being whom he so often invoked as "Almighty God." At Gettysburg he made the speech which has become a classic, in which he prayed "that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom." In his thanksgiving proclamation of Oct. 3, 1863, he used the words "the ever-watchful providence of 'Almighty God," "the gracious gifts of the Most High God," and "our beneficent Father." After the successes of Sherman in September, 1864, he called upon the people to express "devout acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations." To the colored men of Baltimore who presented him a beautiful copy of the Bible, Mr. Lincoln

In regard to the great book, I have only to say that it is the best gift which God has ever given to man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book.

Pages of similar expressions of Abraham Lincoln could be culled like the few quoted, showing that if he was not a profoundly religious man be was the most consummate hypocrite the world ever saw. No enemy ever did his common sense such an injustice as to stigmatize Mr. Lincoln as a hypocrite.

MEMPHIS editors are at it again. They are calling each other most dreadful names in their respective papers, and when they appear in public the assembled populace holds its breath in hopeful anticipation of a "shootin' match." But the editors are discreet and wary. They can be just as

fire-eating anccestors, but they are less bloodthirsty in their tastes, and instead of seeking each other out in person they take opposite sides of the street, and, with studied carelessness, affect not to be aware of each other's existence. Memphis is in the "betwixt and between" stage. It affects metropolitan and even cosmopolitan airs, but its editors have only learned that scrapping matches are not good form, and have not reached that stage of cuiture and intelligence which informs them that the public has no interest whatever in the petty quarrels between themselves and their papers. A newspaper cannot betray provinciality and narrowness more plainly than by petty nagging at its contempora-

To Mr. H. C. Bunner belongs the doubtful honor of having given to the world's fair at Chicago the name "Great White City." It is a very appropriate title, even a fetching title, say for the first five hundred times or so that one hears or sees it. but in time it palls, and that time has arrived to a great many people who read the newspapers or travel about the country. There is no getting away from it; every correspondent uses it, the head-liners revel in it, the men and women you meet repeat it, and in each and every case it is thrust at you by writer or speaker as if it were an original production. Unfortunately, originality is at a discount, else a new name for the collection of buildings at Jackson Park would have been invented long ago. As it is, we shall probably have to endure this Great White City until we go to the one in the sky. Mr. Bunner has a great deal to answer for.

IF you have a pedantic friend who talks about "animalculæ" in the water tell him there is no such word. The plural of the Latin word animalculum is animalcula. But why use a Latin word when we have the English word animalcule and animalcules?

### TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

MRS. POTTER, the Kansas City (Kan.) woman who was alleged to have expended \$7,950 to obtain twenty-five votes, has made oath that her expenditure for campaign purposes, was only \$79.50. The reporter or compositor who left out the period separating dollars from cents expended the rest.

FIFTY years ago a little more than oneeighth of the population of the country was enrolled in public, private and parochial schools. In 1899 nearly one-fourth of the entire population were enrolled in the schools. In other words, while the population has mereased a little over three and a half times, school enrollment has increased

THERE will soon be erected in a cemetery at Edinburgh, Scotland, a handsome monument in honor of Scottish-American soldiers who served in the war for the Union. Mr. Wallace Bruce, United States consul at Eduburgh, has secured from the town council a plat of ground for the purpose and the money for the monument was subscribed in \$100 subscriptions by fifty persons in this country. The monument will be lifteen feet in height, consisting of a red granite base nine feet in height, surmounted by a bronze life-size figure of Lincolo, with battle flags and a freed slave at his feet. It will be unveiled in July or August and the Hon. Channesy M. Depew will deliver an address on the occasion.

A RECENT catalogue of a Canadian university gave a list of the names and addresses of its medical graduates who are living and practicing medicine in the United States to the number of 258. When one recalls the great number of embryo physicians turned out every year by American medical colleges it seems surprising that we should have to import doctors, or that foreign physicians should find an inviting field here. Perhaps the reason is that we give employment to more phyeicians than do any other people in the world. This raises another question, for why should it be so? We graduate nearly fifteen thousand medical students every year. We educate twice as many ministere as lawyers, and twice as many doctors as ministers. In 1885 the United States had a physician to every six hundred persons, while England has one to every one thousand persons, France one to every 2,600, and Germany one to every 2,500. In other words, we have almost twice as many doctors as England, more than four times as many as France, and nearly five times as many as Germany.

A GENTLEMAN who desired authentic information in regard to the so-called Gottenburg plan of a government monopoly of the liquor traffic obtained, through the State Department, two pamphiets which were said to convey all the official information on the subject. One of the pamphlets is a charter or license from King Carl, of Sweden, to the Gottenburg Public House Licensing Company, granted Aug. 22, 1865, and amended in 1808 and 1871. The other pamphlet contains statistics furnished by the manager of the above-named company. The company has an exclusive monopoly of the business of selling spirts in the city of Gottenburg, which has a population of 98,000. Under its charter 1tis required, after paying all expenses of management and 6 per cent, annual interest on the capital invested, to pay the residue of its receipts to the city treasury. The statistics furnished by the general manager show that the profits of 1866 amounted to 129,662.65 krona-a krona being worth 26 cents American money. They rose in 1889 to 8,911,936 krona. The consumption of liquor, wine, etc., in 1889, had risen, by the common people, to 1,511,393 gallons; for the superior classes, to 185,377 gallons; in all, 1,646,770 gallons, or more than sixteen gallons to every man, woman and child in the city. We do not see anything worthy of imitation in this method of handling the liquor traffic, It seems purely mercenary and directly conducive to the increase of liquor drinking and drunkenness.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH, of Austria, has assumed editorial charge of a journal published in Vienna. This makes him good for free admission to the Chicago exposi-

WHILE Mr. Cleveland gets only \$50,000 a year, the Emperor of Russia, who can send a too importunate office seeker to Siberia at a moment's notice, receives over \$8,000 .-

THE Register, at Stanford University. Cal., announces that ex-President Harrison will begin his course of lectures on in-ternational law next October, when the new school of law will be opened.

THE editor of the Tipton, Ga., Gazette scratched the following lines with his poetic pen: "Backward, turn backward, O time, in thy flight; give us July again. just for one night; give us mosquitoes and give us the flies, but turn on some heat before everyone dies! bring back our straw hats and good linen pants; give us a chance to live, give us a chance.

MRS. POTTER PALMER, president of the Woman's Auxiliary to the world's fair, expected to have her portrait appear on one side of the souvenir quarters, which are in course of preparation at the mint for the Woman's Auxiliary, and arrangements had been made to put it there, when the Director of the Mint discovered that there is a law forbidding the picture of any living person to appear on coins of the United States. An emblematic figure represent-

ing "Woman" has been used instead. Ar a semi-private dinner in Washington recently Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith was one of the guests, and was called upon for a speech. Quite a number of newspaper men were present, and Mr. Smith concluded his remarks with an appeal to them to stand by the administration and stop criticising it. His remarks

who was presiding at the dinner said with a perfectly grave face: "The choir will now sing, 'I want to be an angel.'

AN awe-struck admirer was once admitted to the room where Harriet Martineau was conversing with a friend. Too first word the newcomer neard was: "My dear, they are making them en traine now. So, when Mary E. Wilkins struck New York her pastel in prose was: "Aren't those hiz sleeves cunning?" The bluestocking is still very much a woman.

MRS. FREDERICK MACMONNIES, who has painted one of the large tympana at the end of the gallery of the Woman's Building at the world's fair, is described as "an active young lady, clad in blue serge. She has a clear olive skin, a mass of heavy black hair, and her black eyes, which take in everything in quick, intelligent glances, take in with special interest the gallery of honor of the Woman's Building.'

VISITORS who call upon Mrs. Frances Hodgeon Burnett at her Tuesday afternoon receptions in Washington are introduced to a quiet-looking little lady as "my sister, Mrs. Jordan." This is a surprise to Mrs. Burnett's friends of many years, who have never met Mrs. Jordan before, but the fact is that the sisters have not met before for eighteen years. Mrs. Jordan married early and went to California to live, where she had resided ever since until this

MISS FLORENCE MARRYAT, daughter of the famous writer, has always made literature a profession. She lives alone, attended by two servants, at a pretty little house in West Kensington, where she has a remarkable collection of "pets"-dogs, birds and flowers. Miss Marryat is reputed to be very kind to young authors, of whom she has a good number among her friends. She is ever ready to discuss a "character" or a plot with them. She has even been known to help the lame dog over the stile by writing a chapter in a novel, which, somehow or other, the author found insuperable difficulty in writing.

HE cannot sing the new songs, And his friends it sadly grieves. For he cannot see the words -t hicago Inter Ocean.

WEPT FOR PADEREWSKI.

Many Women Shed Tears When the Musician Left New York for Europe Testerday.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- Ignace Johann Paderewski left America on the Paris this morning. He was surrounded by friends who cave him flowers and parting presents, and also by importunate autograph hunters. When the ship loft her dock the crowd cheered and many women wept. Paderewski himselt appeared cheerful, and stood on the upper deck waiving a white handkerchief while the big vessel steamed out into the river. Herr Paderewski, though he appeared pale and thin, was by no means broken down. To the reporter he said: "I am better to-day than yesterday, although I have not slept for three nights. I am very glad my last gli mpse of America will be a sunny one. My recollections of America will be wholly pleasant, in spite of the dirty trick of the Chicago manufacturers. What I should have done was to take them at their word promptly when they said I should not play, for thus I should have saved my strength and been able to play for the actors' fund. Did you see what was written about me in the Chicago newspapers? That has spoiled my taste for press notices."

Subsequently Mr. Paderewski, on this ground, refused to take the last newspapers containing articles about bim from a reporter who offered them to him. "Otherwise," he continued, "my American trip was very pleasant. I shall always remember the many kind friends I have found here. From a business point of view my trip has also been very successful. I have played more than seventy concerts, and be gross receipts, I believe, amount to \$180,000. That should be enough," be added, with a smile, "to let me do nothing but compose in peace for awhile."

FIVE TRAMPS KILLED.

They Were Hiding in a Car of Railroad Ties When a Collision Occurred.

CINCINNATI, May 6 .- A rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Dayton & Michigan road took place early this morning near Tadmor, north of Dayton. The first train had stopped for water and the succeeding one ran into the rear end of it. Six tramps had hidden themselves among some railroad ties on one of the cars and when the shock came five of them were killed outright and one was injured. The trainmen escaped without injury and the damage to the trains was slight.

### VICTIMS OF MOB LAW.

South Carolina Negro Charged with Assault ing a White Woman and Strung to a Tree. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6 .- The second lynching in two weeks has occurred in this State to-day. A day or two ago a colored man called at the house of a respectable white farmer in his absence, and assaulted the lady of the house. An escaped convict named Samuel Gaillard committed the deed, and as soon as he was caught he was carried to a tree in the neighborhood and strung up.

Unknown Man Lynched. DULUTH, May 6.-An unknown man wat lynched this afternoon, near the village of Mountain Iron in the Mesaba range. He crimmally assaulted two little girls.

#### IN THE BRADDOCK CAMPAIGN. Washington's Picture of a Night Retreat,

and Opinion of Indian Fighting. Autograph Narrative in Scribner. The shocking scenes which presented

themselves in this night's march are not to be described—the dead—the dying—the groans-lamentations and cries along the road of the wounded for help (for those under the latter descriptions endeavored from the first commencement of the action or rather confusion to escape to ye second division) were enough to pierce a heart of adamant. The gloom and horror of which was not a little increased by the impervious darkness occasioned by the close shade of thick woods which in places render it impossible for the two guides which attended to know when they were in or out of the track, but by groping on the ground with their hands. Happy was it for him and the remains of the first division that they left such a quantity of valnable and enticing baggage on the field as to occasion a scramble and contention in the seizure and distribution of it among the enemy; for had a pursuit taken place, by passing the defile which we had avoided. and they had got into our rear, the whole, except a few woodsmen, would have fallen victims to the merciless savages. Of about twelve or thirteen hundred which were in this action, eight or nine hundred were either killed or wounded, among whom a large proportion of brave and valuable officers were included. The folly and consequence of opposing compact bodies to the sparse manner of Indian fighting in woods, which had in a manuer been predicted, was now so clearly verified that from henceforward another mode obtained in all future operations.

### Where Man Rises Superior.

Privately I am of the opinion that in no walk, or specialty, or accomplishment of the human race is man so pre-eminently superior to woman as in the making of clothes. There is a masculine integrity in a tailor's seam, an unswerving fidelity to principles of construction in his cut, a fine attention to detail in his finish that no mere woman can ever hope to rival. And when the business or professional woman can wear gonnine tailor-made clothes, then is the millennium come to her and her kind, Eve invented sewing, according to biblical record. but when she submitted the first specimen of the new art to Adam I can well believe he tightened all the stitches and tucked the knots out of sight between the leaves, for such is the inherent difference in the methods of the sex; at all events the only superior thing Eve ever did with